



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# STABILITY IN KEY AREAS (SIKA) – WEST

## SHINDAND DISTRICT PROFILE

March 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by AECOM.

# STABILITY IN KEY AREAS (SIKA) – WEST

## SHINDAND DISTRICT PROFILE

**Submitted to:**

USAID Afghanistan

**Prepared by:**

AECOM International Development

**DISCLAIMER:**

The authors' views expressed in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

## Introduction

Stabilization in Key Areas (SIKA-West) is a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded program intended to improve stability and pave the way for transition in the western provinces of Herat, Farah, Badghis and Ghor. SIKA-West works in partnership with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD) to assist selected district governments to improve their capacity to deliver basic services and better respond to the sources of instability identified by residents.

The District Profiles provide background information to assist SIKA-West and MRRD staff, as well as district entities (DEs), to better understand a specific district. The District Profiles build a picture of the daily life in district communities, including access to basic services such as healthcare, roads, and education. They provide an overview of tribes and allegiances and the local security situation to improve the identification and resolution of sources of instability at the district level.

A template for all District Profiles was developed by SIKA West to standardize both data collection and the format of the information ultimately provided.

Staff from the Provincial Support Teams (PSTs) were tasked with collecting information. Relevant local entities including the district governor's office, Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (DRRD), other government departments, United Nations (UN) officials and local and international Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) were interviewed for information related to government structure and services, road networks, agricultural and industrial production and development projects.

Research was also undertaken using reliable online sources and hard copy reports including Provincial Development Plans, especially when drafting sections on geography and population composition. Written sources have been cited where applicable. The vast bulk of the information relating to tribes, ethnic composition, political parties, key leaders and security issues was gathered from interviews with community members, influential tribal leaders and members of District Development Assemblies (DDAs).

In a lengthy process of drafting, review and additional data collection, HQ communications staff finalized the District Profiles from October 2012 to February 2013 based on the information provided by the PSTs. All collecting, collating and drafting of the District Profiles was undertaken by Afghans, with English editing by expatriates.

The main challenges to developing District Profiles were insufficient, incomplete, or contradictory information at the district level; lack of trustworthy resource material; unreliable demographic data; lack of proper maps, and; a deteriorating security situation in some districts that hampered information collection. These difficulties were mostly overcome through interviews with local elders, cross-checking information with government directorates, new Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Intervention (MISTI) district maps, and improved collection methods. Place names were taken from the MISTI maps, where available.

The authors would like to thank the following organisations or government departments for their time. They graciously contributed insight and information across numerous meetings and interviews.

### List of interviewees:

1. Shindand District Governor's Office
2. Shindand District Development Assembly
3. Village Offices of Shindand District
4. Agricultural Extension Office in Shindand District
5. Herat Province Power Directorate
6. Water Directorate in Herat Province
7. Law Department of Herat Province

8. Shindand Women Foundation
9. Youth Representatives
10. Agricultural Extension Office in Shindand District
11. Shindand District Police
12. Directorate of Justice in Herat Province
13. Directorate of Economy in Herat Province
14. District Mayor Office in Herat Province
15. Directorate of Education in Herat Province
16. Directorate of Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce and Industries
17. Herat Directorate of Public Health
18. Herat RTA
19. Directorate of Culture and Information in Herat Province
20. Directorate of Women Affairs in Herat Province

## ACRONYM LIST:

---

1	ADS	Automated Directive System
2	AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development
3	AECOM	Architecture Engineering Construction Operation Management
4	AGE	Anti-Government Elements
5	ALP	Afghan Local Police
6	AMP	Afghan Mellat Party
7	ANSF	Afghanistan National Security Forces
8	AREDP	Afghan Rural Enterprise and Development Program
9	ASCOR	Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Social Research
10	ASOP	Afghanistan Social Outreach Program
11	AWCC	Afghan Wireless Communication Company
12	CADG	Central Asia Development Group
13	CDC	Community Development Council
14	COAR	Coordination of Afghan Relief
15	COP	Chief of Party
16	CTG	Community Transformation Grants
17	DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
18	DAIL	Directorate of Agriculture, Irrigation And Livestock
19	DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan–Veterinary Programmes
20	DCC	District Community Council
21	DCN	Department of Counter Narcotics
22	DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
23	DDA	District Development Assembly
24	DDP	District Development Plan
25	DE	District Entities
26	DG	District Governor
27	DGO	District Governor Office
28	DPP	District Project Portfolio
29	DQA	Data Quality Assessment
30	DRRD	Directorate of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
31	DSM	District Stability Matrix
32	FAF	Foreign Assistance Framework
33	GIRoA	Government Of Islamic Republic Of Afghanistan
34	ICMA	International City/County Management Association
35	IDEA/NEW-DAI	Incentives Driving Economic Alternatives for the North, East, and West / DAI
36	IDLG	Independent Directorate of Local Governance
37	IED	Improvised Explosive Device
38	IR	Intermediate Result
39	IRD	International Relief and Development
40	ISAF	International Security Assistance Force

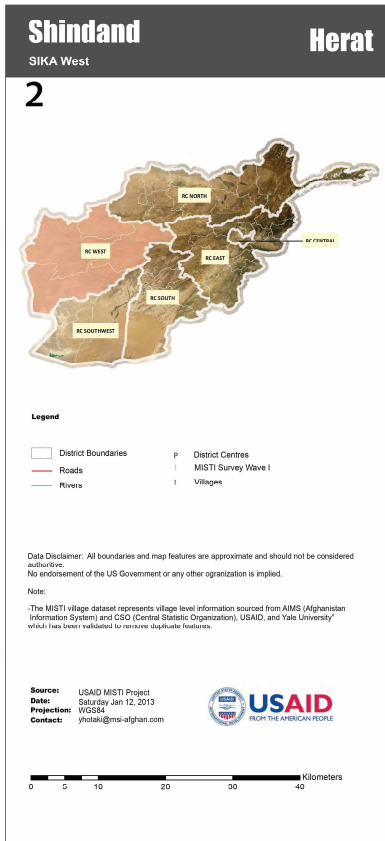
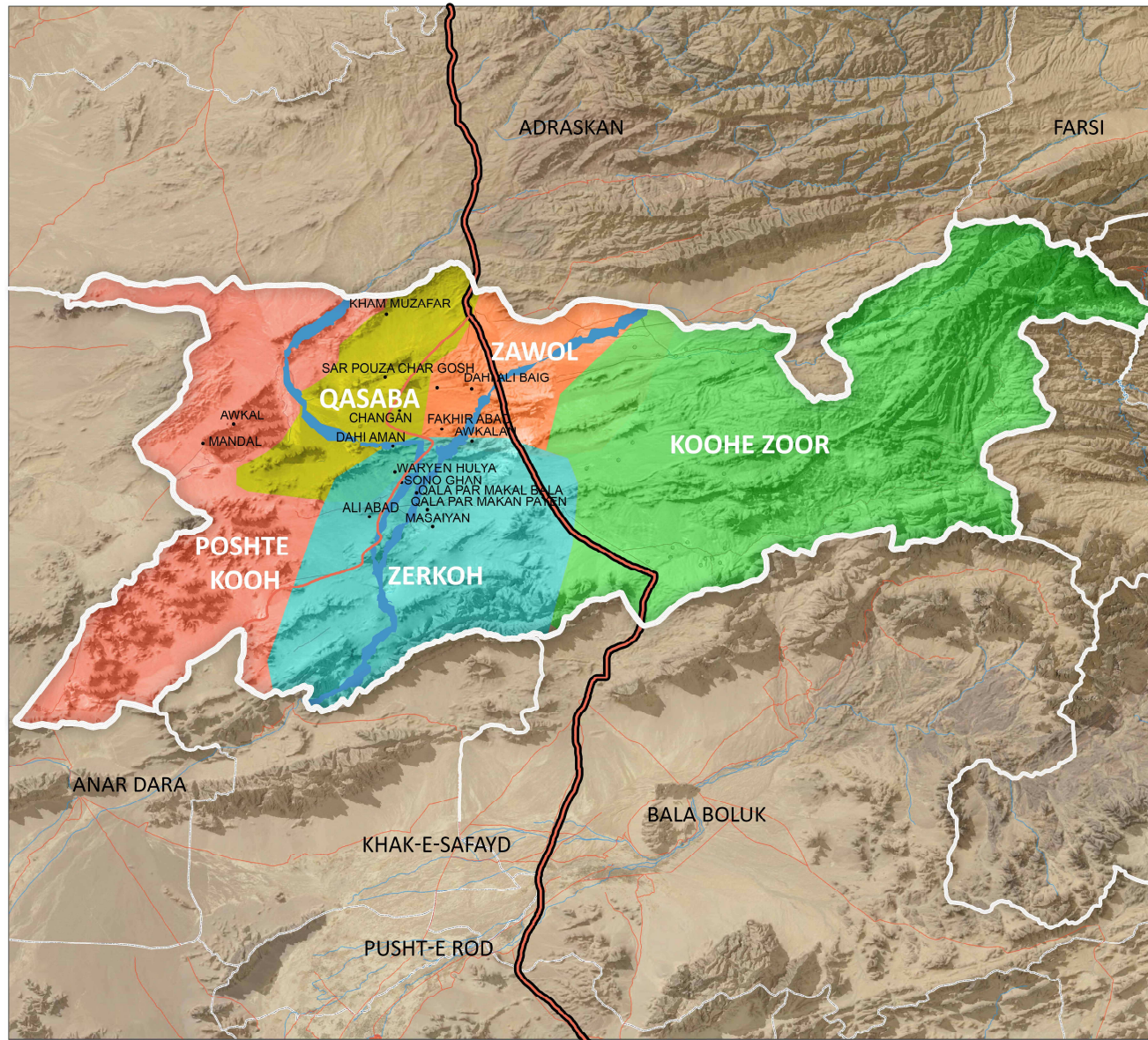
41	LGCD	Local Governance and Community Development
42	MIS	Management Information System
43	MISTI	Measuring Impacts of Stabilization Intervention
44	MOVE	Mobility Opportunities Via Education/Experience
45	MRRD	Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
46	MSF-H	Medicines SANS frontiers –HOLLAND
47	MTN	Multi Telecommunication Network
48	NABDP	National Area Based Development Program
49	NDS	National Directorate of Security
50	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
51	NPO/RRAA	Norwegian Project Office / Rural Rehabilitation Association for Afghanistan
52	NRAP/MRRD	National Rural Access Program / Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
53	NSP	National Solidarity Program
54	OSC	Overseas Strategic Consulting Ltd
55	PDC	Provincial Development Council
56	PG	Provincial Governor
57	PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheet
58	PMP	Performance Management Plan
59	PMU	Provincial Management Unit
60	PRRD	Provincial Rural Rehabilitation Department
61	PRT	Provincial Reconstruction Team
62	SAM	Stabilization Analyses Mechanism
63	SAT	Stability Analysis Tool
64	SIKA-West	Stability in Key Areas – West
65	SO	Strategic Objective
66	SOI	Source of Instability
67	SPC	Service Provider Catalogue
68	STAB-U	Stability Unit
69	SWDC	Shindand Women Development Council
70	SWG	Stability Working Group
71	SWSF	Shindand Women Social Foundation
72	TB	Tuberculosis
73	TCAPF	Tactical Conflict Assessment Planning Framework
74	TI	Technologists Inc.
75	UN	United Nations
76	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
77	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
78	WFP	World Food Program
79	WV	World Vision

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Acronym List:</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Geography and Demography</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Ethnic &amp; Tribal Groups</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Overview .....	3
Tribes .....	3
The Pashtuns: .....	3
The Tajiks: .....	4
<b>The Economy</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Agriculture</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>6</b>
Education .....	6
Health .....	7
Water and Sanitation .....	8
Infrastructure .....	8
Telecommunications .....	8
<b>Local Governance</b> .....	<b>8</b>
Office of the District Governor .....	8
District Mayor .....	9
Parliamentary Members .....	9
Provincial Council .....	9
Wolesi Jirga .....	9
Wolesi Meshrano (Senate) .....	9
District Development Assembly (DDA) .....	9
Community Development Councils (CDCS) .....	9
Shuras .....	10
<b>Politics</b> .....	<b>10</b>
Other Key Actors .....	10
<b>Gender</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Development Activities</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Media</b> .....	<b>11</b>
Radio .....	11
Television .....	12
Print .....	12
<b>Security</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Appendix A: DDA &amp; CDC Lists</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix B: Tribal Elders of Shindand</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Appendix C: Maps</b> .....	<b>21</b>



Stability in Key Areas (SIKA) – West  
Shindand District Profile





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Geography:** Shindand, formerly known as both Sabzwar and Esfezar, is one of 15 districts in Western Afghanistan's Herat Province. Situated to the south of Herat City, it is bordered by the Farsi and Adraskan districts, Farah Province's Bala Boluk, Anar Dara, Khak-e-Safayd and Pur Chaman districts, and Ghor Province's Saghar district. Shindand also shares an international border with Iran.

Approximately 130km from Herat City, Shindand District covers an area of 8,498km<sup>2</sup>. It has a population of 170,900<sup>1</sup> and is home to 563 villages. The main Herat-Kandahar "Ring Road" passes through the district, which is also home to the Zerkoh Valley. Notable historical sites in Shindand include Qala-Dokhtar and Qal'eh-ye Rustame Zal.

**Climate:** Shindand enjoys abundant sunshine all year long. The constant winds, called Badayeh-Sado-Bist Roozeh (120 Day Winds) increase from May through September. Inconsistent rainy seasons run from November through December and March through April.

**Demography:** In terms of tribal and ethnic groups, Shindand is one of the most diverse districts in Herat Province. Eighty percent of the Shindand population is Pashtun and twenty percent consists of Tajik, Timuris and other tribes. Of the latter figure, eighty percent of Tajiks live within the city of Shindand, which includes Qasaba and surrounding villages.

**Politics:** There are members of several political parties across the district, but the Pashtun-nationalist Afghan Mellat Party (AMP) is the most popular. However, there is no AMP office in the district.

**The Economy:** Agriculture, livestock and handicrafts (e.g. rugs and carpets) are the primary sources of the district's economy. Most of the household income comes from the sale of livestock and agricultural crops. On a comparatively smaller scale, non-farming related trade also exists within the district. With an unemployment rate as high as 80% in the district, many local men work in Iran and Pakistan and send remittances home. With \$111 million in reconstruction contracts, the Shindand air base is also a source of long and short term employment opportunities for local residents.

**Security:** Shindand is a strategic district in Herat Province. Sharing an international border with Iran and an internal border with Farah Province, most opium trafficking bound for Iran from Afghanistan's western region goes through Shindand district. Insurgents move from kinetic Bala Boluk of Farah province to Shindand in order to gather and plan their activities, somewhere in Zerkoh valley. The district is far from the provincial center and due to large distances and lack of roads, government control is weak. The geographic location of Shindand along the Ring Road of Afghanistan, upon which the vast majority of land transportation travels through the district, has resulted in significant insurgent and criminal activity in the district.



**Figure 1:  
Shindand District in Herat  
Province**

### QUICK FACTS

#### Demographics

##### Land Area

8,498 km

##### Population

- Total: 170,900
- Urban: 4,700
- Rural: 166,200

##### Gender ratio

- 51% Male
- 49% Female
- Male: 86,100
- Female: 84,800

##### Literacy

- 13%
- Male: 10%
- Female: 3%

##### Unemployment

Estimated as high as  
80%

<sup>1</sup> Afghanistan CSO population data 1390 (2011-12)

Lack of both government attention and national security forces within the district further exacerbates the situation. Recently, three security check-points were deployed by the government, which improved the security situation to some extent.

The presence of Arbakis, the local name for the Afghan Local Police (ALP) also contributes to the deteriorating security situation. The fact that they belong to a specific tribe can be a catalyzing factors for a dispute in and of itself. In Shindand most of the Arbakis belong to the Noorzai tribe and tribes who are in opposition to Noorzai have a contentious relationship with them.

Tribal disputes, especially between Barakzai and Noorzai, also compound insecurity in the district. Influential tribal leaders play a critical role in solving social and family disputes and mediating among the tribes.

## GEOGRAPHY AND DEMOGRAPHY

---

With an area of 8,498 km<sup>2</sup>, the mountainous Shindand District is located to the south of Herat City. The district is bordered by the provinces of Farah and Ghor and shares an international border with Iran. The district capital, Shindand, is classified as a village; there are 518 villages<sup>2</sup> and no proper towns. The estimated population of Shindand is 170,900.

Shindand District is divided into five buluks or sub-districts: Zawol, Zerkoh, Poshte Kooh, Koohe Zoor and Qasaba. One of the most diverse districts in Afghanistan, there are thirteen different Afghan tribes, including both Tajik and Pashtun groups and sub-groups. Though in recent times tribal differences have been exploited by powerful figures in Shindand, there has generally been a positive relationship among them and inter-marriages within these tribes are not uncommon.

Eighty-percent of Shindand's population is comprised of Durrani Pashtuns, predominantly of the Panjpai and Zirak tribes. Tajiks and other tribes make up the other twenty percent of this district's population. The vast majority of Shindand's population is Sunni.

- In Buluk-e Qasaba 97% of people speak Dari and only 3% speak Pashtu.
- In Buluk-e Poshte Kooh 100% of people speak Dari.
- In Buluk-e Koohe Zoor 20% of people speak Pashtu and 80% speak Dari.
- In Buluk-e Zerkoh 80% of people speak Pashtu and 20% speak Dari.
- In Zawol 60% of people speak Pashtu and 40% speak Dari.

Even though Pashtuns are the majority, 64% of the Shindand population speaks Dari, while only 36% speak Pashtu. Most people living in Herat province speak Dari and virtually everyone in Shindand Center speaks Dari. Both facts subtly influence language use in the rest of Shindand district.

---

<sup>2</sup> Herat Provincial Development Plan, 2012

## ETHNIC & TRIBAL GROUPS

### OVERVIEW

Shindand District is notably diverse, representing thirteen different Afghan tribes, which include Tajik, Pashtun, Timuri, Sadat and other sub-groups.

Buluk-e Qasaba is the district center of Shindand. The area is home to 80% of the Tajik population of the district. It comprises the villages of Sar Pouza Char Gosh, Qaryeh-ye Rabat, Qal'eh-ye Rahmdel, Qasaba Shar, Jabrabad, Dahi Aman, Kusa among other other villages. As well, Achakzai and Alizai families of the Durrani Pashtun tribe and Timuri (Tajik) constitute a small part of Qasaba.

Buluk-e Zawol includes the villages of Changan, Deh-e Ali Beg, Fakhir Abad and Deh-e Pahlawan. Zawol contains only Pashtun tribes, including the Alikozai, Popalzai, Dinazai, Eshaqzai and Alizai.

Located 20km south of Shindand Center, Buluk-e Zerkoh is predominantly Pashtun. It includes Bakht Abad, Masaiyan, Qala Par Makan, Dolorg, Ali Abad, Waryen and 12 additional villages, and is home to various tribes of Pashtuns, Tajik and Sadat.

Conflict between Tajiks and Pashtuns commenced with the Ammanullah Khan-Ismail Khan confrontations, which continue to this day. In late 2002, various skirmishes occurred in the Zerkoh area of Shindand District, approximately 25 kilometers south of the city center. In October 2002, the two groups were engaged in fighting for four days after forces loyal to Noorzai commander Ammanullah refused to release an Iranian citizen they had arrested. In November 2002, the groups again fought for one day after Ismail Khan's forces launched an attack on a crowded market in Zerkoh. In December 2002, several small villages in Zerkoh were subject to armed conflict for approximately three days after what Ammanullah described as "a racially motivated offensive" by Ismail Khan.

In 2006, a violent engagement between the Barakzai and Noorzai tribes erupted after the killing of Arbab Basir, the Barakzai leader, along with his grandson and daughter-in-law. The Barakzai claimed Ammanullah Khan was responsible, and Ammanullah and his son were killed in subsequent attacks. More than 30 people were killed and injured during the fighting.

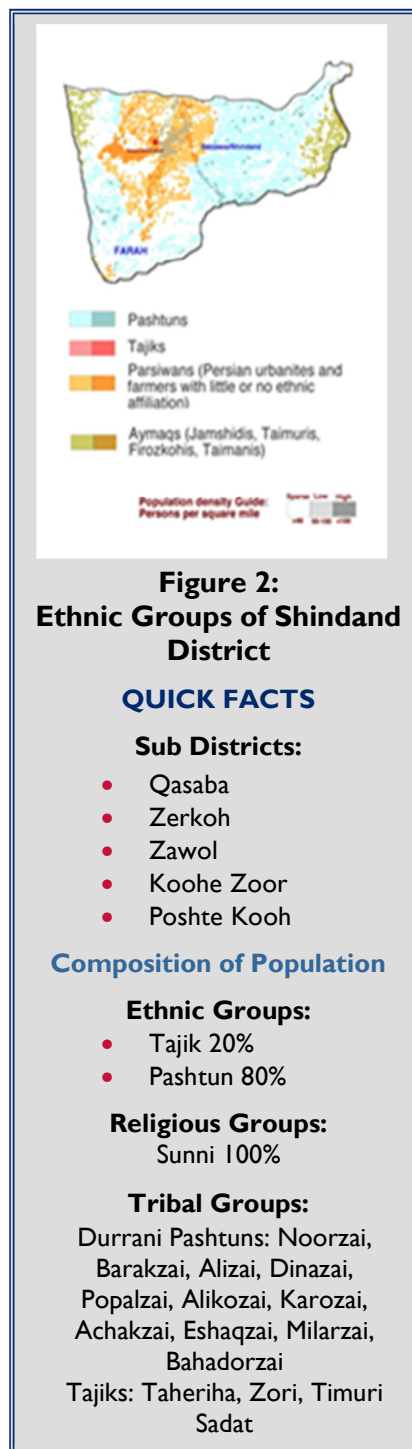
To this day, the Karozai and Barakzai continue to disagree over land and political issues. Last year, a land dispute in Bakht Abad village of Zerkoh resulted in the death of a community leader and the injury of a third party. The dispute involved the Hussain Zae clan of the Noorzai tribe.

### TRIBES

#### The Pashtuns:

##### The Noorzai

The Noorzai is a tribe of Durrani Pashtuns, most of whose members live in Zerkoh and Qasaba districts. A prominent tribe in Shindand, the Noorzai represents a significant population in the district and claims as members both the previous District Mayor and former District Governor, Mr Nabi Khan Bahadorzaie. Most of the Arbakis in

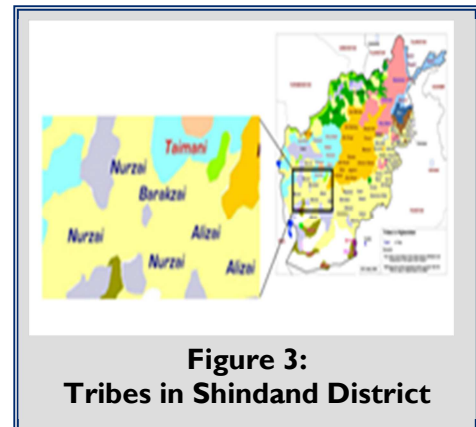


Zerkoh belong to this tribe; this is a catalyst for conflict between the Noorzai and other tribes. The Bahadorzaie, Alizai, Karozai, Darzi, Milarzai, Khagani are clans of Noorzai in the district.

The Alizai sub-tribe primarily lives in Awkal, Mandal, Kham Muzafar and the Poshte Koohe regions of Shindand.

Prominent Noorzai include:

- Abdul Hamid Khan – Head of the District Development Assembly (DDA) of Shindand and one of the influential elders
- Haji Qaem Khan – One of the well know influential elders in Shindand
- Eng. Monavar Shah Bahadori – Cousin of former District Governor and one of the influential members of Bahadorzaie. He is the MP representing Shindand.
- Haji Laal Mohammad Khan – Current Alizai elder, he was part of the Alizai militia in the government of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (1989-1991).
- Qamai Khan - Alizai elder
- Abab Gul Agha - Karozai elder



### The Achakzai

The Achakzai is a sub-group of Pashtuns based in Qasaba, Buluk-e Koohe Zoor and Zawol. Alikozai, Barakzai, Popalzai and Dinazai are popular clans of Achakzai in this district.

Its members include:

- Haji Zaher Khan – One of the well-known elders
- Tour Mohammad Zarifi – One of the influential members of the Achakzai
- Haji ArbabJoma Khan – Elder of the Barakzai tribe
- Habibullah Khan – Elder of Dinazai tribe and member of Jamiat-e Islami
- Abdul Ahad – One of the well-known Popalzai elders
- Sadruddin Khan – Influential Barakzai
- ArbabHalim Khan – Elder of Alikozai tribe

### The Eshaqzai

Eshaqzai is one of the clans of Panjpai, Durrani Pashtuns.

### The Tajiks:

Tajiks are the second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan, comprising 20% of the Shindand population. They primarily speak Dari. Eighty percent of Tajiks in the district live in Qasaba. Taheriha and Zori are clans of Tajiks who live in Qasaba. All Shindand Tajiks are Sunni Muslims.

Influential Tajiks include:

- Mohammad Safdar Haidari – Strong and well known Tajik leader in Shindand, he is also the secretary of Shindand District Development Assembly (DDA).
- Arbab Gul Agha – Well known Tajik elder
- Haji Molawi Abdul Hakim – Elder in Shindand
- Nader Khan – Zori Elder
- Arbab Dawood – Zori Elder

### **Timuri**

Timuri is a Persian speaking tribe.  
Mola Abdul Rahman is one of the Elders of the tribe.

### **Sadat**

Sayed Fazl Ahmad Qatali is an important member of the Sadat tribe.

## **THE ECONOMY**

Shindand's economy is weak and there are few reasons for optimism. The economic mainstays of Shindand district are agriculture, livestock and handicrafts such as rugs, carpets, needlework and embroidery.

The largest bazaar is the District Center Bazaar, which has one main market and four sub-markets. Various types of foodstuffs, clothes, livestock and carpets are sold in these bazaars and markets.

Two Afghan banks are open in Shindand. Azizi Bank and New Kabul Bank have local branches in Shindand Center.

Unemployment is estimated to be as high as 80%. Consequently, many young local men go to Iran or Pakistan for work and send home remittances. Although Shindand shares a border with Iran, it's impossible to cross legally into Iran from Shindand; entry is only permitted at the Farah or Nimruz border crossings points.

One driver for the local economy has been Shindand airbase, originally built by the Soviets in 1961, and now used by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has overseen about \$111.6 million worth of construction at Shindand Air Base. New facilities include a new cargo terminal, passenger terminal aircraft shelters, maintenance facilities, parking aprons and taxiways, solid waste management and waste water treatment plants and a fire suppression system. The community complains about not having access to the million dollar contracts that are given to non-Shindandi companies, nevertheless there are both long term and short term employment opportunities for the Shindand labor market.

## **AGRICULTURE**

The total land area dedicated to agriculture is 16,580.50 hectares. The major agriculture products are: wheat, grain, lentils, caraway seeds, sesame, apricots and melons. Sixty-percent of the Shindand population works on farms and five percent of the farmers are women.<sup>3</sup>

Sheep represent the majority of livestock production (51%), followed by goats (42%) and cows or other animals (7%).

Over 15,000 rural households own or manage agricultural land or garden plots in the district. Of all households, 7,540 derive their income from trade and services. Around 28,000 households earn income through non-farm related labor.

### **QUICK FACTS**

#### **Economy**

##### **Sources of income**

- Agriculture
- Livestock
- Handicrafts
- Carpet
- Needlework
- Embroidery
- Kilim weaving

### **QUICK FACTS**

#### **Agriculture**

##### **Primary Crops:**

- Wheat
- Barley
- Maize
- Melons
- Watermelons
- Saffron
- Grapes
- Corn
- Vegetables

##### **Opium Cultivation:**

In Zerkoh and Sanawghan

##### **Primary Livestock:** **280,140**

- Cows
- Sheep
- Goats
- Horses
- Donkeys
- Camels
- Birds

<sup>3</sup> Bashir Ahmad Ahmadi, Agricultural Extension Manager in Shindand District

Thirteen agricultural cooperatives exist in Shindand. There is one large agricultural farm, 25 bird farms and three animal farms.

The Adraskan River and natural karizes are used for irrigation. Farmers in Qasaba, Zerkoh and Shindand Center benefit most from the river, which has water six months of the year. People in the Zawol area mainly depend on kariz water for irrigation.

Opium is heavily cultivated in the Zerkoh and Sono Ghan areas of Shindand. Zerkoh's access to Adraskan River water six months each year supports 1,200 hectares of opium cultivation. The efforts of insurgents and smugglers, as well as the presence of strategically placed land mines, make opium crop destruction difficult for Afghan Police forces. The government has destroyed 600 hectares in various operations since March 2012 resulting in one casualty.

According to local people, farmers paid by insurgents in advance are forced to cultivate opium. Although most of the farmers in this area know about alternative crop farming, especially saffron, they still grow the much more valuable poppy.

## SERVICES

### EDUCATION

In total, Shindand has 102 schools: 19 high schools, 15 secondary schools and 68 primary schools. There is no university in the district. A reported number of 71,760 students (43,912 male and 34,645 female) are instructed by a total of 1,077 teachers. Unfortunately, many of the students are abandoning their education due to lack of access to schools. Schools can be far from some villages and proper buildings are not always available.

Overall, the education system in Shindand District is weak. Most of the teachers in rural villages are wage earners. The majority of them are high school graduates and do not have sufficient education for teaching. However, a Teacher Training Center was recently established under the Education Ministry and 123 students are studying in this department in three different classes.

Approximately 83 literacy courses are conducted in Shindand serving 2,490 male and female students. In addition, a number of private, English Language and Computer Training courses are offered to students upon payment of registration fees. Currently, 800 students attend these courses.

In an effort to encourage school attendance, WFP distributed food items within several areas. The U.S. Consulate also offered educational programs in the district.

Girls attend school in Qasaba, Zawol and Poshte Kooh sub districts, but Koohe Zoor and Zerkoh sub-districts have the fewest number of girls attending school in the district. Traditional values still prevent some families from permitting their girl children to go to school.

No formal madrassas exist under the education ministry. However 11 private madrassas are functioning and receive support from the community.

Two cultural and social entities, Shindand Women Development Council (SWDC) and Shindand Women Social Foundation (SWSF), are also active in this district.

SWSF conducts literacy and vocational training courses for women in various villages of Shindand through the USAID-funded Community Development Project. SWDC also conducted several literacy courses in the district with US Embassy funds. SWDC operates only with donor funding and currently has no active projects in the district.

#### QUICK FACTS

##### Education

- Schools: 102
- Secondary Schools: 15
- Primary Schools: 68
- High Schools: 19
- Teachers: 1,077
- Male: 805
- Female: 272

##### Teacher Training Departments:

- Mathematics Department
- English Department
- Religious Sciences Department

##### Social Entities:

- Shindand Women Social Foundation
- Shindand Women Development Council

##### Literacy:

- 13%
- Male: 10%
- Female: 3%



## HEALTH

The district has four basic health centers, one comprehensive health center and two health sub-center.<sup>4</sup> Thirty-five doctors and nurses work in these clinics that provide services to 158,776 people in the district.

The main health services provided in the district are: first aid, vaccination, and primary treatment. The major sicknesses registered with the hospitals are: tuberculosis, seasonal sicknesses, maternity complications, etc.

In February 2013 a new district hospital opened in Shindand. The hospital has 52 beds and is able to provide health services to 100,000 outpatients per year. This hospital is one of the largest construction projects in Shindand. The \$5.5 million district hospital was funded by the US military Commander's Emergency Response Program (CERP). Serving patients 24 hours a day, the hospital has an on-duty doctor, surgeon, nurse and mid-wife. It has a surgical intensive care unit, and boasts a world-class emergency warning system for patients.

The new hospital has the following wards and services:

- Laboratory Department
- X-ray Department
- Dental ward
- Eye ward
- Maternity ward
- Surgical ward
- Morgue<sup>5</sup>

### List and Location of Clinics in Shindand District:

Location	Covered Population	Type of Clinic	Personnel	
			Male	Female
Shir Bakhsh	6300	SHC	0	0
Chaprod	11300	SHC	0	0
Shindand	65681	District Hospital	85	85
Zerkoh	25410	CHC	35	35
Zawol	20600	BHC	15	18
Awkal	14985	BHC	24	26
Kalata Nazar	7000	BHC	0	0
Kham Nazar	7500	BHC	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,776</b>		<b>159</b>	<b>164</b>

QUICK FACTS	
Health	
• Hospital: 1-52 bed	
• Clinics: 7	
• Pharmacies: 41	
Services:	
• First aid	
• Vaccination	
• Primary treatment	
Water:	
• Karizes: 305	
• Irrigation streams: 212	
• Channels: 7	
• Springs: 70	
• Access to safe water:	
20% of population	

<sup>4</sup> MoPH categorized basic health services into six different types Health Posts (HPs), Mobile Health Teams (MHTs), Health Sub-Centers (HSCs), Basic Health Centers (BHCs), Comprehensive Health Centers (CHCs), and District Hospitals (DHs). This standardized classification establishes a common language used by the MoPH and its partners based on measurable considerations such as population size and the locations of the target areas. The standardized classification of facilities emphasizes the equitable distribution of health care throughout the country. In addition, the standardized classification has increased the ability of the MoPH to oversee, monitor and manage the health systems (A Basic Package of Health Services for Afghanistan–2009/1388).

<sup>5</sup> Eng. Sardar Ahmad, New District Hospital Project Officer – Eng. Muslim, New District Hospital Controller

## **WATER AND SANITATION**

Overall, the district's sanitation system is poor, especially with respect to drinking water. Some villages have a water supply system delivered by the National Solidarity Program (NSP), but most communities are using water from shallow wells (some from hand pumps) and karizes for drinking water. There are 70 springs, however they, like the 305 karizes in the district, are in need of lining and substantial cleaning.

Only 20% of the Shindand population has access to safe drinking water through the pipe lines originating from the district center's water resources. 80% are using shallow well water and kariz sourced water for drinking.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

Shindand has five main roads and thirty minor routes. The 126km distance from Shindand's center to Herat City is connected by road. The 104 km long Herat-Kandahar highway is paved, while the remaining 22km is unpaved.<sup>6</sup> All roads from the district center to surrounding villages are unpaved. The road from Qal'eh-ye Rustame Zal to Shindand Center is under construction, funded by Cooperazione Italiano and 60% complete.

There are five bridges in the district, along with many culverts in the villages constructed by National Solidarity Program. No permanent electricity exists in Shindand. However, three generators are operating two or three hours a day in order to provide power to the District Governor's Office (DGO), District Center Bazaar and households located near the bazaar. A total of 5% of the Shindand population has access to this generator-produced electricity.

In some areas, such as Shir Abad, village people use solar panels to produce electricity for evening use. Recently, the DGO and Mayoral offices were also equipped with solar panels.

## **TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

Telecommunication companies such as Roshan, AWCC, Areeba and Etisalat operate throughout the district, except for a few remote villages.

## **LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

Mr. Nabi Khan Bahadorzaie was the former District Governor of Shindand. A graduate of Kabul Military University, Khan would go on to serve as colonel and transportation officer for Afghan Army Commandership. He also worked in the capacity of official in the Social Work Department. He is a cousin of MP Monavar Shah Bahadori.

Eng. Shir Aqa Mahmoodi was assigned as the new district governor for Shindand in early August 2012. He was a former district governor of Kushk Rabat-e Sangi and was assigned as the new Shindand district governor through a competition process. He resigned in late November and the position has not been filled permanently. The acting district governor is Abdul Hamid Noor.

### **Office of the District Governor**

- Mr. Ghulam Sakhi Hussaini, District Police Chief
- Mr. Ziauddin Ahmadi, District Mayor
- Mr. Abdul Rauf Khan, National Department of Security
- Qazi Abdul Basir, Judge
- Mr. Abdul Basir Khan, District Prosecutor
- Mr. Khairullah Khan, Education Manager
- Mr. Mohammad Dawood Khan, Demographic Manager

---

<sup>6</sup> Herat Provincial Development Plan 2012

- Mr. Mohammad Yosuf Khan, Estate Manager
- Mr. Abdul Basir Achekzaiee, Law Manager
- Molawi Abdul Rahman, Hajj Manager
- Mr. Besmellah Khan, Administrative and Finance Manager
- Mr. Abdul Aziz Sharifi, Telecommunications Manager
- Mr. Abdul Ghafour Khan, Agriculture Service Manager
- Dr. Alauddin Hemat, Health Manager
- Mr. Mir Ahmad Khan, Cooperative Manager
- Mr. Nouruddin Behrooz, Literacy Department

### District Mayor

Abdul Salam Khan, from the Noorzai tribe was the former district mayor of Shindand who was killed by armed Taliban on July 15, 2012. A former teacher, he also served as District Governor prior to his position as District Mayor.

A new District Mayor, Mr Ziauddin, a member of the Alizai tribe, was appointed in late October. He graduated from the Agriculture University.

## PARLIAMENTARY MEMBERS

### Provincial Council

Khali Ahmad Azizi – Tajik  
Tour Mohammad Zarifi - Achakzai  
Haji Mohammad Khan - Noorzai

### Wolesi Jirga

Alhaj Eng. Monavar Shah Bahadoris - Bahadorzaie

### Wolesi Meshrano (Senate)

There is no senate member from Shindand

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ASSEMBLY (DDA)

There is one DDA in Shindand District, comprising an assembly of members, an executive committee (chairman, deputy chairman, treasurer and secretary), and an advisory council including women and local community members.

The DDA focuses on three main areas of work: (1) development, (2) peace and security, and (3) justice and conflict resolution. The subcommittees are: project management, procurement and financial management, monitoring and evaluation, and disaster management.

The permanent DDA is formed via an election process. According to MRRD regulations, each CDC is permitted to nominate two members—one woman and one man—to a cluster. Each district produces 10 clusters. Each cluster is permitted to nominate three members to represent the cluster at the DDA.

The Shindand DDA consists of 30 members including 10 women (See Appendix A for full DDA membership list.)

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS (CDCS)

There are 242 CDCs in Shindand (See Appendix A for full Council list.)

### QUICK FACTS

#### Political Parties

Afghan Mellat Party (AMP)

#### Provincial Governor

Dr. Dawood Shah Saba

#### District Governor

Mr. Abdul Hamid Noor

#### Members of Parliament

- Wolesi Jirga:  
Eng. Monavar Shah Bahadori
- Meshrano Jirga:  
No member
- Provincial Council:  
Khali Ahmad Azizi  
Haji Mohammad Khan  
Tour Mohammad Zarifi

#### District Mayor

Mr Ziauddin Ahmadi

#### District Chief of Police

Mr Ghulam Sakhi Hussaini

#### Head of Security Dept.

Abdul Rauf Khan

## Shuras

The Public Shura is a formal shura within the Independent Directorate of Local Governance (IDLG) Social Development Office. The Public Shura's responsibilities are to solve conflicts between communities, and to consult both communities and government entities on how to improve district development. The District Development Assembly is also a formal shura within the Department of Rural & Rehabilitation Development (DRRD). Its responsibilities are to be a key partner in the making of the District Development Plan, to plan and monitor district development projects, and prioritize the development projects based on the community's needs.

Both of the aforementioned shuras (Public Shura and DDA) hold monthly meetings with all shura members present. The above mentioned shuras produce reports via written letter. The DDA monthly report is forwarded to DRRD and the Public Shura report is sent to the IDLG Social Development Office.

## POLITICS

---

There are members of several political parties across the district, but the Pashtun-nationalist Afghan Mellat Party (AMP) is the most popular. However, there is no AMP office in the district.

The Afghan Mellat Party (AMP) is a self-described social democratic political party. The party was founded in 1966 by Ghulam Mohammad Farhad, a German-educated intellectual.

Afghan Mellat supported president Karzai in both 2004 and 2009 and the past party leader, Dr Anwar-ul-Haq Ahady served as the Minister of Finance and current minister of Commerce and Industries in the Karzai government. The current leader of the party is Stanagol Shirzad, who served as secretary general before being elevated to his current position as party chair in 2012. Afghan Mellat has an estimated eight seats in the Wolesi Jirga.

## OTHER KEY ACTORS

Other prominent community leaders in Shindand:

- Molwai Mola Anwar – Shor Ab
- Molawi Abdul Majid – Shor Dak
- Mofti Abdul Rahman – Mola Esfand
- Molawi Abdul ZaherAzhar – Baghe Rabat
- Molawi Ghosuddin – Mandal
- Molawi Mohammad Hashem – Chahar Mahal
- Molawi Mohammad Esmael – Bala Shahr
- Molawi Joma Khan – Aziz Abad
- Molawi Abdullah – Pai Koshk

## GENDER

---

In some areas of Shindand, particularly Zerkoh, women and girls are not allowed to go to school or take part in social and political activities due to deeply held cultural mores. Recently, the Shindand Women Social Foundation (SWSF) started activities in this district. SWSF conducts literacy and vocational training courses for women in various villages of Shindand through the USAID-funded Community Development Project.

The Shindand DDA consists of ten women nominated from each of the five Shindand sub-districts.

DOWA doesn't have a representative in Shindand district. DOWA activities in the district are limited to responding to individual women's cases and referring them to Herat social or police services as well as facilitating the training of women *shura* in Herat province.

## DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

UN Operations in Shindand District	
Agency	Project
<b>WFP</b>	Emergency Relief, school feeding programs, food assistance to tuberculosis patients
<b>UN-MACCA</b>	Land Mine Action Programme
<b>WHO</b>	Health Emergency Response
<b>UNICEF</b>	
<b>UNOPS</b>	Rehabilitation of Shindand Road from Azizi Abad To Junction Point Asphalt option
<b>UNOPS</b>	Rehabilitation of Shindand District Road from Khoja Oria to District Center
<b>UNODC</b>	Providing Tailoring Training to 40 women in Shindand district. The project aims to test the sustainability of tailoring as a means of household alternative livelihoods in 5 villages of Shindand

International and National NGO Operations in Shindand District	
Agency	Project
<b>CHA</b>	NSP in all Shindand's buluks
<b>SWDC</b>	Literacy classes
<b>NEI</b>	Literacy and Vocational Training
<b>Samandar Com.</b>	Construction of karizes in 5 buluks of Shindand

## MEDIA

### RADIO

#### Tanin

Tanin began broadcasting in 2008 and is managed by Mohammad Gul Khiar Khaw. Its 30 meter antenna is located in Shindand District, where no other outlet is present, and its 150 kilowatt transmitter has a broadcast radius of approximately 30 kilometers. Coverage extends 35km to the north to Adraskan District, 20km to the southeast to Dolorg, 20 kilometers to the west to Awkalan and 20 kilometers to the south to Bakwah Mountains. An estimated 500,000 people are within its coverage area. Radio Tanin is available on the 89.7 frequency.

The radio station broadcasts 14 hours a day, in Dari and Pashto languages equally. A total of 60% of programming content is planned and produced by the station itself. The other 40% of programming is provided by other networks, although no content is purchased.

#### Ariana

Since 2012, Ariana Radio is broadcasting Ariana television programs on the radio. Its antenna is located in this district, with 400,000 people within its coverage area. Available on the 93.5 frequency, Ariana's programming features social, cultural, political, economic, and entertainment topics and content.

#### QUICK FACTS

##### Media

**Radio:**  
2 Independent

**Television:**  
1 Government

## TELEVISION

Herat RTA was established in 1980 and is managed by Sami Wafa. As the government-sponsored TV channel, RTA aims to spread Islamic culture and solidarity. Its eight meter antenna is located on a 27 meter tower on top of the Governor's Office building. A one kilowatt transmitter with a broadcast radius of 70-100km allows for coverage of all major districts in Herat Province, including Shindand.

In Shindand, the RTA antenna is installed on a citadel in Bazaar-e Kohna of Chahar Mahal village.

Herat RTA broadcasts 17 hours per day with 32 programs focusing especially on youth, women, agriculture and livestock, economy, society, politics, music and entertainment.

## PRINT

There is no print media in Shindand.

## SECURITY

---

Shindand, one of the province's most populated districts, is located on the Afghanistan Ring Road and is the gateway to Herat from the south. Despite its strategic location, government attention to Shindand's security is minimal. The Ring Road experiences regular thefts and insurgent attacks. However, the government recently deployed three security checkpoints in the district, which improved the security situation to some extent.

Shindand's large size and mountainous area is fertile ground for both insurgent and opium trading activities, and is considered the "transit point" for those efforts in the Western Region.

The Zerkoh sub-district is the primary point of concern in Shindand. According to local residents, insurgents from Farah and beyond the country's borders gather in Zerkoh to organize and co-ordinate anti-government activities, including: suicide attacks, roadside bombings, kidnappings, and drug smuggling along with other criminal activities.<sup>7</sup>

Shindand is also home to Shindand Airbase, the second largest airbase in Afghanistan. It is strategically important because of its location 75 km from Iran. In 2010 the runway was refurbished so that it is now able to support all Afghan National Army aircraft.

---

<sup>7</sup> Herat Provincial Development Programme, 2012



## APPENDIX A: DDA & CDC LISTS

District Development Assembly – Shindand					
No.	Name	Father Name	Title	Location/Village	Tribe
1	Abdul Hamid	Haji Mohamad Yosef	Head	Faj Hulya	Noorzai
2	Habibullah	Haji Abdolah	Deputy	Deh-e Pahlawan	Dinazai
3	Safdar	Sar Askar	Assistant	Shor Ab	Taheriha
4	Akhtar Mohammad	Yar Mohamad	Cashier	Qala Par Makan	Samozai
5	Mohammad Zaman	Mohamad Kabir	Member	Sarayak	Achakzai
6	Nazar Mohammad	Haji Abdolzaher	Member	Seya Sar Bala	Achakzai
7	Habibullah	Haji Shir gol	Member	Kosha	Tajik
8	Haji Abdu Zaher	Haji mohamad Zaher	Member	Poshte Shahr	Achakzai
9	Abdul Raouf	Abdol Jabar	Member	Baghit	Darzi
10	Abdul Karim	Zasrif	Member	Karte Bibi	Alizai
11	Abdul Hamid	Haji Qasem	Member	Pai koshk	Alizai
12	Noor Ahmad	Abdol baqi	Member	Awkal	Tajik
13	Sayed Laal	Shahabe Din	Member	Kohak	Milarzai
14	Kadaal	Lal Mohamad	Member	Kosha	Jamalzai
15	Rangin	Mardan	Member	Shahrabad	Bahadorzai
16	Haji Kabir	Mohamad Isa	Member	Samalan	Achakzai
17	Haji Abul Basir	Qulam Nabi	Member	Abestan	Barakzai
18	Sayed Yahya	Said Sharif	Member	Baat	Sadaat
19	Haji Laal Mohammad	Nazar Mohammad	Member	Shir Abad	Alizai
20	Mohammad Osman	Maazo Allah	Member	Tolka	Achakzai
21	Sia Mo	Mohamad Osman	Member	Mogholan	Achakzai
22	Khadija	Mohamd Nader	Member	Kalsak	Karozai
23	Nasima	Shir Ahmad	Member	Mahale Bazaar	Tajik
24	Amena	Faiz Mohamd	Member	Mahale Kashak	Tajik
25	Nafisa	Qusedin	Member	Awkal	Tajik
26	Aziza	Rahmat Allah	Member	Qala Payen	Tajik
27	Aziza	Haji Abdol	Member	Qanraiz	Tajik
28	Aziza	Mohamad Hashem	Member	Sang Bar	Tajik
29	Najiba	Qusedin	Member	Nasrabad	Tajik
30	Gul Badan	Abdelrauf	Member	Tahte Bazaar	Tajik

Community Development Councils – Shindand		
No.	District	CDC Name
1	Shindand	Ab Kalan
2	Shindand	Abdul Abad
3	Shindand	Ali Abad
4	Shindand	Ali Abad Sofla
5	Shindand	Ali Gada
6	Shindand	Anjirak
7	Shindand	Anzalak
8	Shindand	Aziz Abad Sufla
9	Shindand	Aziz Abad Hulya
10	Shindand	Baba Bank
11	Shindand	Badi Khalil
12	Shindand	Baghe Dasht
13	Shindand	Baghe Jahan
14	Shindand	Baghe Rabat
15	Shindand	Baghe Rabat Sofla
16	Shindand	Baghit
17	Shindand	Bagho Cha
18	Shindand	Bahadorkhil
19	Shindand	Bahadorkhil
20	Shindand	Bala Shahr-e-Gharbi
21	Shindand	Bala Shahr-e-Sharqi
22	Shindand	Balay Joy
23	Shindand	Bar Takht
24	Shindand	Bar Takht
25	Shindand	Berga
26	Shindand	Boilan Kohzar
27	Shindand	Bolandak Hulya
28	Shindand	Bolandak Sufla
29	Shindand	Boshvana
30	Shindand	Chah Hanifa
31	Shindand	Chah Kaland
32	Shindand	Chah Piro
33	Shindand	Chah Sar Band
34	Shindand	Chah Shahab
35	Shindand	Chah Shahab
36	Shindand	Chah Shor Hakim
37	Shindand	Chah Shor Hakim
38	Shindand	Chah Sozo
39	Shindand	Sar Pouza Char Gosh
40	Shindand	Chak
41	Shindand	Chalong

Community Development Councils – Shindand		
No.	District	CDC Name
42	Shindand	Chalowsak Sofla
43	Shindand	Chalowsak Hulya
44	Shindand	Changan Sofla
45	Shindand	Changan Hulya
46	Shindand	Char Qala
47	Shindand	Charborjak Delawar Khan
48	Shindand	Chashma
49	Shindand	Dahan Usha
50	Shindand	Dahi Bala
51	Shindand	Daram Baid
52	Shindand	Deh Agha
53	Shindand	Deh Aman Barakzai
54	Shindand	Deh Marda
55	Shindand	Deh Mirza Qasim
56	Shindand	Deh Naw
57	Shindand	Dehe Abdol Aziz
58	Shindand	Deh-e Ali Beg
59	Shindand	Dahi Aman
60	Shindand	Deh-e Gholam
61	Shindand	Deh-e Qadzi
62	Shindand	Deh-e Shafi
63	Shindand	Do Aroadi
64	Shindand	Do Aroadi Ziadi
65	Shindand	Dolorg Wasat
66	Shindand	Dorani
67	Shindand	Duk Shah
68	Shindand	Emarat Bala
69	Shindand	Emarat Payen
70	Shindand	Emarat Wosta
71	Shindand	Eshaqzai Ha
72	Shindand	Faj Sofla
73	Shindand	Faj Hulya
74	Shindand	Fakhir Abad
75	Shindand	Fazil Khan
76	Shindand	Fishanjan
77	Shindand	Gardab
78	Shindand	Gaw Dar
79	Shindand	Gharzak
80	Shindand	Ghodala
81	Shindand	Gimak
82	Shindand	Gora Safid

Community Development Councils – Shindand		
No.	District	CDC Name
83	Shindand	Gultapa Qundiz
84	Shindand	Haji Abad
85	Shindand	Haji Akhtar Khil
86	Shindand	Haroma
87	Shindand	Hasht Abad
88	Shindand	Hawas Abad
89	Shindand	Jow Gardak
90	Shindand	Jowi Qazi Bala
91	Shindand	Joy Now
92	Shindand	Kadol Aghaha
93	Shindand	Kala Masho
94	Shindand	Kala Shor
95	Shindand	Kalark
96	Shindand	kalata nazar Bala
97	Shindand	Kalata Nazar Payen
98	Shindand	kalata nazar Wosta
99	Shindand	Kalata Sarpoza
100	Shindand	Kalik Sofla
101	Shindand	Kamarak
102	Shindand	Kamena Sahib
103	Shindand	Kank
104	Shindand	Karaiz Bibi
105	Shindand	Karaiz Bland
106	Shindand	Karaiz Dasht
107	Shindand	Karaiz Din Mohammad
108	Shindand	Karaiz Kalantar
109	Shindand	Karaiz Khaliqdad
110	Shindand	Karaiz Nasir
111	Shindand	Karaiz Qaisar
112	Shindand	Karaiz Safid
113	Shindand	Karaiz Zanjir
114	Shindand	Karaizak
115	Shindand	Karim Khan
116	Shindand	Kariztapa
117	Shindand	Khair Abad
118	Shindand	Khair Abad Qasaba
119	Shindand	Khair Mandan
120	Shindand	Kham Muzafar
121	Shindand	Kham Sarwar
122	Shindand	Khan Abdul Rahman
123	Shindand	Khan Khail

Community Development Councils – Shindand		
No.	District	CDC Name
124	Shindand	Khifan Afghani
125	Shindand	Khifan Tajiki
126	Shindand	Khola Chak
127	Shindand	Khorbai
128	Shindand	Khowja Abad
129	Shindand	Khowja Karokhe
130	Shindand	Khowja Mohammad Noh Hulya
131	Shindand	Khowja Mohammad Noor
132	Shindand	Kola
133	Shindand	Kola Alizai
134	Shindand	Kola Khowja
135	Shindand	Kola Khowja
136	Shindand	Kola Shamaly
137	Shindand	Korghak
138	Shindand	Kosha
139	Shindand	Koshk Sofla
140	Shindand	Koshk Hulya
141	Shindand	Laghawi
142	Shindand	Langar
143	Shindand	Latif Kali
144	Shindand	Mahale Now
145	Shindand	Mailarzayha
146	Shindand	Majbor Abad
147	Shindand	Mana Hai Sofla
148	Shindand	Mana Hai Hulya
149	Shindand	Manzil Ahmadi
150	Shindand	Masaiyan
151	Shindand	Masjid Agha Dil Jan
152	Shindand	Masjid Akhond Zada
153	Shindand	Masjid Jami Pain
154	Shindand	Masjid Sayed Salam
155	Shindand	Mazarwana
156	Shindand	Meer Sadat
157	Shindand	Mehr Abad
158	Shindand	Mir Haidar
159	Shindand	Mobarak Khil
160	Shindand	Mogholan Kohna
161	Shindand	Mogholan Now
162	Shindand	Mohammad Abad
163	Shindand	Mola Esfand
164	Shindand	Morwarid

Community Development Councils – Shindand		
No.	District	CDC Name
165	Shindand	Mosakhil
166	Shindand	Nai basta
167	Shindand	Nai Bor
168	Shindand	Nangag
169	Shindand	Now Abad Balashar
170	Shindand	Now Abad Chardari
171	Shindand	Now Abad Joy Ghazi
172	Shindand	Now Abad Posht Koh
173	Shindand	Now Abad Zawol
174	Shindand	Waryen Sofla
175	Shindand	Waryen Hulya
176	Shindand	Pade Khalil
177	Shindand	Pai koshk
178	Shindand	Paichoni
179	Shindand	Palari
180	Shindand	Qala Par Makan Bobak Zai
181	Shindand	Qala Par Makan Jamalzay
182	Shindand	Qala Par Makan Samizai
183	Shindand	Payen Abkal
184	Shindand	Poshte Shahr
185	Shindand	Qaber Amir
186	Shindand	Qala Chah Alimi
187	Shindand	Qala Chah Maqsodi
188	Shindand	Qala Kamal
189	Shindand	Qala Sohbat
190	Shindand	Qale Now Mola Esfand
191	Shindand	Qale Sarwar Khan
192	Shindand	Qal'eh-ye Mirza Aslam
193	Shindand	Qal'eh-ye Rahmdel
194	Shindand	Qanat
195	Shindand	Qanat Masian
196	Shindand	Qanbari Ha
197	Shindand	Qanraiz Gharbi
198	Shindand	Qanraiz Sharqi
199	Shindand	Rabat
200	Shindand	Rabat Now
201	Shindand	Rabat Road
202	Shindand	Rabat Zori
203	Shindand	Sad Abad
204	Shindand	Samlan
205	Shindand	Samlan Hulya



Community Development Councils – Shindand		
No.	District	CDC Name
206	Shindand	Sang Bar Bala
207	Shindand	Sang Bar Payen
208	Shindand	Sang Seya
209	Shindand	Sangestan
210	Shindand	Sangestan Gharbi
211	Shindand	Sar Pousa
212	Shindand	Sarband Ha
213	Shindand	Sardasht Payen
214	Shindand	Sardasht Hulya
215	Shindand	Sarkroh
216	Shindand	Ser Zarak
217	Shindand	Seya Sar Bala
218	Shindand	Seya Sar Payen
219	Shindand	Shams Abad
220	Shindand	Shand
221	Shindand	Shawz Gharbi
222	Shindand	Shir Abad
223	Shindand	Shor Ab Gharbi
224	Shindand	Shor Ab Sharqi
225	Shindand	Showz Sharqi
226	Shindand	Sono Ghan
227	Shindand	Sorkhistan
228	Shindand	Soro
229	Shindand	Sultan Abad
230	Shindand	Sultan Sahib
231	Shindand	Syed Abad Qasaba
232	Shindand	Takhtari
233	Shindand	Tanglak
234	Shindand	Tilak Qaisar
235	Shindand	Tolka
236	Shindand	Wakhil Digi
237	Shindand	Wakhil Sayed
238	Shindand	Wareza
239	Shindand	Warken Hulya
240	Shindand	Wazir Abad
241	Shindand	Yak Bara
242	Shindand	Zeyadi

## APPENDIX B: TRIBAL ELDERS OF SHINDAND

Tribal Elders of Shindand		
Name of Elder	Related Tribe	District
Abdul Hamid Khan	Noorzai	Shindand
Haji Laal Mohammad Khan	Alizai	Shindand
Haji Qomi Khan	Alizai	Shindand
Haji ArbabJoma Khan	Barakzai	Shindand
Sadreddin Khan	Barakzai	Shindand
Habibullah Khan	Dinzai	Shindand
Haji Zahir Khan	Achakzai	Shindand
Tour Mohammad Zarifi	Achakzai	Shindand
MolaAkhtar, Shadow Governor of Shindand	Eshaqzai	Shindand
Abdul Ahad	Popalzai	Shindand
ArbabHalim Khan	Alikozai	Shindand
ArbabGulAqa	Karozai	Shindand
SayedFazl Ahmad Qatali	Sadat	Shindand
ArbabGulAqa	Tajik	Shindand
HjaiMowlavi Abdul Hakim	Tajik	Shindand
Mohammad SafdarHaidari	Taheriha	Shindand
MolaAbdulrahman	Timuri	Shindand
Nader Khan	Zori	Shindand
ArbabDawood	Zori	Shindand

## APPENDIX C: MAPS

---

**Figure 1: Shindand District location Map within the province**

Source: <http://www.afghanchamber.com/photo/States/hirat.jpg>



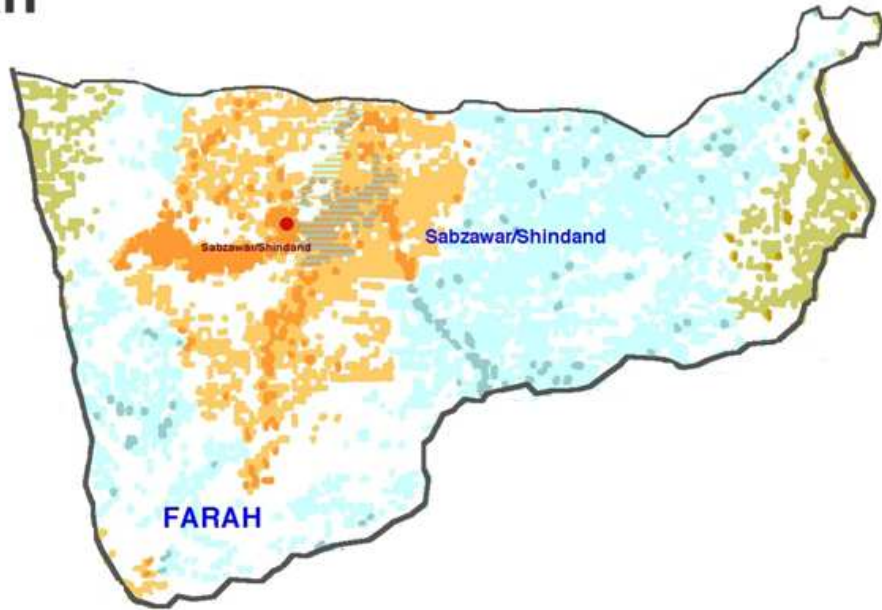
## Figure 2: Ethnic Group in Shindand District

For the full map and description of the Tribal and Ethnographic breakdowns please see:  
[http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Afghanistan\\_Ethnic\\_sm.jpg](http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Afghanistan_Ethnic_sm.jpg)

# Ethnic Groups of Afghanistan



Population density Guide:  
Persons per square mile



### Figure 3: Tribes in Shindand District

Source: [http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Afghanistan\\_Tribes\\_lg.jpg](http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/images/maps/Afghanistan_Tribes_lg.jpg)

